te their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Consti-quilen, insulting to the States so Interfered with, endangers their doucestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Consti-tution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and doutroy the Unionitiel.

2. Recolved, That Negro Savery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important periton of their doucestic institution, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as non-stituting an important element of the apportionment of powers

that all such attacks are in marifest violation of the matural and solumn pledges to protect and default accounter, given by the States, respectively, on this ing into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most scheme obligation.

3. Resolved, That the union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges assume its members and that it is especially the duty of the Schate, which represents the States in their so, energy capacity, to resist all attempts to discreminate either in relation to person or property, as as, in the Territories—which are the common possession of the United States—to dive advantages to the officers of one State which are not equally

cliher in relation to person or property, as an, in the Territaries—which are the common possession of the United States—to give advantages to the cliffers of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State.

4. Resolved, That neishor Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct regislature or legislation of an indirect and untriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any chimen of the United States to take his slave property into the sepamon Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Govern Lent there to addred for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should st any time prayer that the Judiciary does not posses power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such dendency.

5. Resolved, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution, to be admitted as a State when for ning a new constitution, the decide for the medves whether the state of the trip of themselves whether the state in the difference when the difference with an interest of the difference of the

that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose, they the requirements of tent provision, and the laws may pursuance of it, are heatile in character, subversive of the stitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in, scores or later lead the States injured by such breach compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper modernment of conference of contractions of the state of the

It is not improbable, if this platform should be adopted at Charleston, which the South will certainly demand if a Northern man should be nominated, that a third candidate may be run after the example of Van Buren. Sagnations Democrats regard the party as morally disrupted, and admit Republican success with ordinary discretion.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Brooklyn has been ordered to New-York to take out Col. Pickett, our new Consul to Vera Cruz, who will carry instructions to meet the contingency of Miramon's projected attack, in case Mr. McLane should not return before that event. Mr. McLane's movements depend upon the action of the Senate on the Treaty. If rejected, there is no motive for resuming the mission. If ratified, he will go back to make the Convention for which it provi 'es.

The treaty will be taken up to-morrow, and pressed urgently to a division, in view of the expected attack on Vera Cruz. Republicans have no desire to delay the test or discuss its provisions. From present indications, there will be twentyeight votes in the negative, or six more than necessary to defeat its ratification.

THE TROUBLE ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

Gov. Houston has written a letter here, demanding to know if Government intends taking any netien to ward Mexico, and intimating broadly if not, that he will assume the responsibility on behalf of

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will sit continuously till May. They have reached No. 120, and have 214 more causes on the docket. Justices Taney and Datiel have not taken their seats, and sad fears are entertained for both.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

About half the Republicans held a conference yesterday in regard to Printer, and after some pointed passages between the friends of rival interests, Gen. Spinner proposed a resolution that the person having the highest vote on the first ballot to-morrow should be adopted as the candidate. This contest and some of its connections are getting distasteful to everybody but those who hope to profit by selfish combinations.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Before the Harper's Ferry Committee yesterday, Mr. Stearns corrected his testimony by the following addition: In answer to Mr. Collamer, who asked, "Do you approve of the Harper's Ferry transaction?" he said: I should have disapproved of it, if I had known it, but I have since changed my opinions; I believe John Brown to be the Representative man of this century, as Washington was of the last; the Harper's Ferry affair and the capacity for self-government shown by the Italians in 1859 were the great events of the age; the one will free Europe-the other will free America; I wish to include in my testimony a copy of my letter to John Brown, dated Nov. 7, 1857, as evidence of our intention in sending arms to Kansas:

"Mr DEAK FRIEND: Your most welcome letter of the 16th it reme to hand on Saturday. I amy rygind to learn that after our hard pigninage you are in more comfortable quarters with "My Deak Friend: Your most welcome letter of the same to hand on Saturday. I am v ry gird to learn that after your hard pilgrimage you are in more comfortable quarters with ream to meet priesen expenses. Let me hear from you as often a you can, giving your impressions of persing events in Kanasa. I have written to Weitman (to whom I aball inclose this) that, a my epinion, the Free-state party should walt for the border Arfians moves, and checkmate them as they are developed. But attack them, but if they attack you, give them Jessie, but Freemont beside. You know how to do it. But I thus, but in Kanasa and in Congress, if we let the Bemocratic party by to play their game, we shal fand that they will do themselves more harm than we can do them. Mrs Stearns joins me in the lasticest respect for you, and the hope that soon you will turn by in our neighborhood. We are all well, and have only our started of the trouble that now aweeps over the land.

"Truly your friend.

"EURGE L. STEARNS. "Truly your friend.
"To John Bhown, Topeks."

7s the Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 26, 1860. The Senate Committee having the subject in charge, lave, we understand, reported unanimously in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill, as amended by Mr. Gwin. This bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with corrain parties for the building for the use of the Government of a line of telegraph framework. The contract is limited to ten years, and the bonus effected by the Government is fifty thousand dollars per unuan during that period, together with the free use of any unappropriated public land that may be required, and the privilege of baying at \$1.25 per acre such port one of said land as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company. In return for these very liberal gran's, the Company will be excepted to accord to the United States, at all times, a hoosty in the use of their line. It is stipulated that the work shall be completed within the compass of two years from the Site of next July.

Letters from Vers Gruz, dated 10th, say that no reliable information exists there to the effect that Miramon has left the Capital, but should his forces move in that direction, they will be attacked by the Liberalists under Degollado, who was on the eve of leaving for Puebla.

Private letters from Tubac, Arizona, dated Feb. 3, Partial that the report was current there that Governor Perchiers had been havged; although not much confidence was placed in it, the writer says it is not improbable, as Sonora is fully ripe for another revolu-

Advices from the Rio Grande, portion of Arizona, e that the feeling of the people is very generally for of a Provisional Government for Arizona, are Congress does not organize the Territory, bat a Convention, to be held at Tocsan, will be alled for this purpose. It is not thought that a judicial estrict merely will meet the wants of the Territory,

and any further connection with New-Mexico is plerable.

The expedition North of the Gils found a fine coun-

The expedition North of the Gils found a fine county, well wooded, besides much mineral wealth, dicksilver specimens were brought in.

The Apaches were badly whipped by the ranging triy with considerable loss.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were surive a million and a half dollars. Drafts paid, \$73,000; drafts issued, \$4,879,000; reduction from the trip of the Grand previous week, no riv \$3,395,000; laving subject to draft upward of \$5,628,000.

The President has recognized Mr. I. D. Sybrandt as the Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans, and Mr. Robert Barth as Vice-Consul of the Grand Theby of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, at St. Louis, for the Theby of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, at St. Louis, for the sates of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

The House Post-Office Committee have sufforize Mr. Colfax to report, at the earliest possible day, a bill submitted to them by him, for expediting and cheapening the postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It directs the Postmaster-General to advertise immediately for proposals to carry the enthe mail overland, from such point on the Mississippi or Missonii River as the bidders may select, and by such route as they may designate in their bid, to San

The letter-mail, and all printed matter, on which letter postage is prepaid, to go through in twenty days, and to be carried sem-xeekly. The newspaper mail to go through weekly in thirty days. Proposals to supply Deaver and Sult Lake by branch lines weekly, from the mair route, are to be invited, and bids to be received till the lat of May, and then submitted to Congress for acceptance or rejection. The contract, if made, shall run three years from the 1st of July, 1860. Bids for more or less frequent service are also to be received. Bids are also to be invited to carry the entire mail by water route from New-York and New-

Orleans, semi-weekly and weekly.

The Committee believe these bids, when submitted to Congress, will show that \$500,000 can be annually saved in this single item of the public service. The newspaper mail now goes semi-monthly via Panama-

The Pro-Rata Bill-No Corruption

Found. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1860. The pro-rata men have been cancusing, and it is unceretcod will, on Monday, present a substitute for the bill before the House, differing from it somewhat in principle, and said to be a sort of compromise with the ailroad interest. The Investigating Committee will

any shadow of evidence to sustain the charge of an

attempt to defeat pro-rate by bribery and corruption.

Virginia Opposition Convention. RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1869.

The Convention adopted the majority report to send delegates to Baltimore. While they do not adopt any other suggestion in the address of the National Union Committee, the Convention does not mean to discourage the movement now being made elsewhere for the formation of a great National Conservative Union party. The Convention expressed no preference for any

Gold From Pike's Peak.

Archison, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1860, The Pike's Peak express and Sait Lake mail arrived this evening, bringing four passengers and \$3,000 in gold dust.

Learnworth, K. T., Friday, Feb. 25, 1869.
The Pike's Peak express arrived here this morning with twenty five hundred dollars in gold and the pails. The news is meager.

Good prospects had been obtained in the mountains.

between Denvers City and Gregory's mires. Two cords of quartz, mingled with pyrites of iron, had yielded, after crushing, severteen hundred dollars in Trains laden with breadstuffs and produce had ar

rived from New-Mexico.

A new and extremely rich galch had been discovered ten miles from Gregory's mines, which, it is said, exceeds any of the old diggings in richness.

From Havana.

New-Ondeans, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

Advices from Havans of the 20th have been received here. Some excitement exists among the Americans in Havana in consequence of a Spanish born American citizen taying been claimed by the Spanish authorities for military services, and required to furnish a substitute or pay a sum of \$1,000 as commutation. onte or pay a sum of \$1,000 as commutation.

Consul Helm had demanded the man's release, which

had been refused. The man was consequently obliged to pay the fire, which he did under protest. Consul Helma's correspondence with the Cuban au-thorities has been transmitted to Washington.

A Southerner Murdered by his

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1869, Mr. Kelti, Member of Congress from South Care lina, received a dispatch yesteriay, announcing that his elder brother, a physician, residing at Pilatka, had been murdered in his bad by some of his negroes, who almost severed his head from his body. He was at the time confined to his bed by illness.

Great Sewing-Machine Patent Case.

Great Sewing-Machine Patent Case.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

The great sewing-machine patent case of I. M.
Singer & Co. agt. Wm. H. Wainsley, egent of Ladd,
Webster & Co., which has occupied the United States
District Court, before Judge Giles, nearly two months,
involving five patents of the plaintiffs for various
ulleged improvements in sowing-machines, was decided
this morning on all the six issues, in favor of the defendants, Ladd. Webster & Co. The eminent coursel
for the plaintiffs were J. H. B. Latrobe and W. J.
O'Brien, and for the defendant Wm. Whiting, W. A.
C. Washburn, and Meesrs. Brown and Brune.

The Strike at Lynn.

Bestos, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.
The Mayor of Lynn has issued a proclumation statog that the laws will be enforced, and all riotons and the citizens generally to abstain from gathering in crowes and other public demonstrations. four of the rioters were arrested yesterday, and bave been held to ball in \$4,000 each.

Montreal Election.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.
The municipal election commenced here on Thursday. igorous measures of the authorities.

The Susquehanna River.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860. The ice is moving in the north branch of the Susque hanna, and the railroad bridges are endangered in con-sequence of it. The west branch of the river is clear of ice, and the water is falling.

Arrival of the Steamship Jura.

Sandy Hoon, Feb. 26, 1860. The Royal Mail steamship Jura has arrived, and will be up at 11 o'clock. She brings nothing later. Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Saturdar, Feb. 25, 1860. A Fire broke out at eleven o'c'ock last night in the wholesale grocery store of Wise & Co., destroying the building and stock. Loss \$30,000; insured for \$30,000.

CINCLEMATI, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

Cincis sati, Satarday, Feb. 25, 1860,
The stores of J. & L. Yater, Geo. Cowen and Wm.
Harrill, at Holton, Indiana, together with the depot and
three or four cars of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad,
were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, Loss \$20,000.
The carriags and plow factory of Platt, Martin &
Gordon, together with the private resicence of Mr.
Platt, at Salem, Indiana, was burned on Wednesday.
Loss \$30,000. Insured for \$8,400.

GEREVA, Saturday, Feb. 25 1860.
The White Soring Mills, owned by James S. Shel

don, together with a large barn, and Mr. Miller's dwelling, 205 sheep, a quantity of grain, flour, etc., were entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss is about \$20,000. Insured for \$10,500.

The Bark Kepler.

Washington, Saurday, Feb. 25, 1860.
The Apalachicola Times of Wednesday says: The bark Kepler, before reported ashore below, or West Pass Bar, lies in a very critical position, owing to the prevailing heavy winds. The Kepler is owned in Cohpassar Wass. She went ashere on the night of the

Robemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860, The stammabip Bohemian sailed from this port at o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

The will of the late Wm. E. Burton, the comedian centested by his first wife Mrs. Elizabeth Loft Burton of London. It is alleged that from this lady Mr. Borton was never diverced. He married her in London, in 1832, and abandoned her and his son the following year, coming to America. That son is now distinguished painter, and be and his mother claim to be the legal heirs. The protest against the admission of the will to produte is made by Mr. Wm. Loft, now of Canal street, New York, who is the nephew of the first Mrs. Burton. The will recognizes as heirs only his wife, Mrs. June Livingston, his adopted son, Wm. Burton, and Misses Cecilia, Rosine and Virginia Burton.

FIRE IS GREENWICH STREET,-The burning of a small quantity of rubbish in the basement of Pat'on's Hotel, Greenwich street, last evening, gave rise to the elarm in the Eighth District. No damage was done to the building.

antine, and to a reported favorably.

Bills Sourced.

For the registration of births and marriages in

Brooklyn.

To diminish the expense of publication of manyasses,

and other official notices.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To abelish the New-York Alms House Department. To establish and regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island. It authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to license as many ferries as they deem proper, and to regulate the rates of feet.

fare.
The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throug rout the State till April 1, was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

Numerous petitions and remenstrances for and against the Pro-rata bill and other subjects, occupied

the session till nearly one o'clock.

The petition of the New-York Institute for the Blind, arking for relief, was reported adversely, and the

port agreed to.

The bill to repeal the law appropriating ten per cent excise money to the Inebriate Asylum was reported for the consideration of the House.

The bill to extend the term of the New-York Control of the consideration of the New-York Control of the New-York

stables was reported favorably.

The bill ap repriating \$30,000 to complete the drainage of the Cayuga murahes was reported by the Com-

The Senate bill extending the time for the collection eport on Monday that they have been unable to find

The Senate bill extending the time for the concession of taxes throughout the Siare came do wn.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the enacting clause, on the ground that the Governor last year took ground against the bill, and gave notice that he would not sign any such bill for the fature.

Messrs BINGHAM and ELLSWORTH took ground contract the residing of the Governor as originating in

against the position of the Governor, as originating in ignorance of the subject, and prejudice. The bill was then read the third time, and passed,

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Pebruary 25, 1860, THE NEW-YORK AND STATES-ISLAND PERRIES. A bill making the following provisions was intro-

duced in the Senate to day:

The first rection of the bill provides that a majority
of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may at any
time grant any licenses for ferries between New-York
City and any point above the Sung Harbor on Scaten City and any point above the Song Harbor, on Staten Island; and they shall sell the license for such ferries at anction to the bighest bidder, for a term of ten years. The rest of the bill allows the Commissioners to release and resell the licenses, but for not more than ten years and the lessee shall have his stock, boats, and and the lessee shall have his stock, boats, and other projectly, assisted, and the new lessee shall take such stock, boats, etc., at the appraised value; and the Commissioners may make rules and regulations every three months to carry out their powers. The Commissioners of Appraisal are to be paid five doll are a day by the grantee to whom the new lease is to be granted. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SIN-YORK ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Senator Robertson's bill to abolish the Alms-House

Senator Robertson's bill to abolish the Alms-House Department, creates in its stead a department of public Charties and Correction, with three Commissioners as chief officers, to be appointed by the Beard of Sapervisers. The first three to hold office until Dec. 31, in the years 1862 64 and 66—to be determined by lot, and thereafter the term of office to be six years. The Commissioners anomally to elect their President, to receive each \$5,000 salary, to take custody of all books and property of all description now in the hands of the Alms-House Department, and to have control henceforth of all institutions now under control of the Board of Ten Governors, and of all institutions of public correction, except the House of Rofuge, Jovenile Deltaquent Asylum, House of Detention of Winczecs, and County or Sher fi's Jail. The department thus created is empowered to appoint, remove and control all waris empowered to appoint, remove and control all war-dens, chaplains, physicians, clerks and subordinates in all institutions under their control. Moneys for the purpose of the department are to be paid only after appropriation by the Board, upon vouchers, first sudited and allowed by the Department of Finance, and no Commissioner or subordinate is to be directly or inno Commissioner or subordinate is to be directly of in-directly interested in any contract or in any property under control of the Board. The Commissioners may detain and employ at the Workhouse any persons com-mitted to the City Pricos, Penitentiary or Alms-House, provided they are kept separate from paupers. They shall appoint a Superintendent of the Workhouse, and allow all persons to be employed on the Island and credited with a fair amount of work, and charged with the necessary expense of maintenance, the balance, if any, to be paid to them on their release. The Com-missioners are empowered to improve and build on the any, to be paid to them on their release. The com-missioners are empowered to improve and build on the Islands as much as they deem necessary, except that to erect buildings cosling over \$5,000 shall require the consent of the Supervisors, and to bind out as appren-tices all minors who are under their control for three months. Provision is made for an annual tax to meet all expenses of the Department, and the Supervisors are authorized to appoint and fix the salary of an Atoriey to the Board.

The bill for accertaining and collecting the durages

caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospitals and

The bill for accertaining and collecting the damages caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospitals and other buildings and properly at Quarantine was repeated by the Joint Committee in the following shape:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows:

The Teople of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows:

Section 1 Ward Hunt of Uttos, E. W. Leevemworth of Syracuse, and Peter B. Sweens, are bereby constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners to refrom the duties imposed by this act. If either of them shall decline to not, or avacancy may occur in the Beard, it shall be hiled by the Governor.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners so appointed shall take and subscribe the eath prescribed by the twelfth article of the Constitution before entering upon the discharge of their duties under my by virtue of this act.

Sec. 2. As seem as may be after their appointment, the said Commissioners shall proceed to inquire, ascertain, and appraise the value of the Mark. Hospitals and other buildings, and of all other property recently situate within the Charactine Inclosure on Staten Isand, and held by the Commissioners of Emigration, in treas for the people of this State, or otherwise, which was destroyed or impared by five on or about the first and eccond days of September, 1858. The Commissioners shall also, in like manner, upon the request of any person who had any property do stroyed or impared by five or or about the first and eccond days of soil hospitals, buildings, and other property, at the time aforeside, proceed to inquire and ascertain what property belonging to such person was obstituted any damages by reason of the burning of said hospitals, buildings, and other property, at the time aforeside, proceed to inquire and ascertain what property belonging to such person was obstituted in the destruction of said buildings and graperty.

Sec 4. The said Board shall alve written notice to the distingant man of the Board of Sopriviors

heard at any General or Special Term of said Court, in the Second Jodicial District, on notice thereof being given accord-ing to the rules and practice of said Court. On the hearing of such appeal the Court may consum such report, or direct new appeals and determination by said Commissioners. If a new appeals and determination is ordered, the second report of said Commissioners, which shall be filed as in the last action mentioned, shall be final and conclusive on all the parties inter-ests?.

SEC. 6. Such reports as shall not be appealed from within the time specified in the preceding fourth section, shall, from and exics.

Sig. 6. Such reports a shall not be appealed from within the time specified in the preceding fourth section, shall from and after the expiration of twenty days from the time of filing the same, become absolute, and the amount so reported by said Commissioners in fever of the people of the State, or of the persen in whose favor said report shall be made shall be a lien to that exicut open all the real estate situate within the County of Richmond, except the Marine stoaptal grounds and the buryling ground used by the Commissioners of Emigration. In case an appeal shall be taken within the time aforesaid, then from any after the confirmation of the report so appealed from, or from and after the hiling of the second report where a new appraisal shall be ordered, the report so appealed from, if confirmed or said second report, where one shall be made, shall be come absolute, and the amount reported therein shall be a tien in like manner and to the same extent as above provided in reference to reports not appealed from.

SRC 7. The Board of Supervisors of said County of Richmond shall, at their usext annual meeting after the filing of the amounts or reported in the proceding sixth section, add the several amounts so specified in the proceding sixth section, add the several amounts so specified in the proceding sixth section, add the several amounts so specified in the proceding sixth section, add the several amounts so specified in the proceding sixth section, add the several section, and the lading on the first Monday in February then next, to the tax to be laid upon said County, which sums shall be assessed levied and collected, so ther contingent charges of sixth County, and shall be paid by the County Tresurer to the party of person who shall appear by said reposits to be entitled to the same.

SRC 8. If the said Board of Supervisors shall neglect or refuse

the County Treasurer to the party or person who shall appear by said reposts to be calified to the same.

Sec. 3. If the end Board of Sopervisors shall neglect or refuse to perform it e duties imposed by the preceding severals section, or if the amount thus assessed shall not be collectes and paid over to the party or person appearing entitled thereto, as aforested, within four member from the time the same shall have been assessed and levied, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners, as soon as said neglect or refused shall be made known to them, to preced to sell, of public anotion, at the Morchanta' Exchange, in the city of New-York, upon a notice of three week, to be published twices week in all least two of the daily newspapers of raid city, so much and such portions as the said four-missioners may asleet, of the real estate situate within said County of Richmond, except the said marine hospital grounds and said burying ground, as will bring, on such sale, authledent to that line Southward under the furtive operations of an assumed-to-be harmless treaty.

It is several amounts specified in their said reports, with interest therein from the data thereof, tignified with the reason side costs and expenses of said sale and also the amount to be paid to said Commissioners for their expenses and services under this said. Upon a chi sale, the said Commissioners shall expenses and services under the said. Upon a chi sale, the said commissioners shall expenses and services under the said commissioners shall be valid and effectual to pass to the grantees therein the fee of the premises described in said conveyances, subject only to such incumirances by mortunge and judgment as existed thereon at the life of Jefferson, has in preparation a Political History of New-York. To aid him in his purpose, valuation of the collars per day for their services under this act, hesids the accessary expenses incurred by them in the execution of said duties, to be paid out of the State Tressury, on the certificate of him in various parts of the State.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albant, Feb. 25, 1869.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to determine the claim of James Hay to be ske and Tate.

The bills relative to the property destroyed at Quarantine, and to regulate the planting of cysters, were reported favorably.

BELLS SOTICED.

The SCORD Comment of the Single Controller in the planting of cysters, were reported favorably.

SELLS SOTICED.

sessions commence at 10 o'clock, instead of 11, here

The vote on the Pro-Rata Freight bill will be taken on Wednesday.

The Game Protecting bill was to day referred bank

to the Committee, where it was amended by allowing scekers to be caught in the Winter menths.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY-ITS HIGHEY IM-PORTANT CHARACTER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1860.

The most important subject before Congress at the present moment is the Mexican Treaty. This treaty was negotiated by Mr. McLane, our Minister, with the man Juarez. (propounced Husrez), now heading a fillibustering fores in Mexico, and in possession of Vera Cruz. Juarez is a native Mexican and cailed an Indian. He is not in possession of the capital or the national archives, and confines himself, or is confined, to a corner of the country. His party, therefore, cannot be considered as the acting Government, or Government de facto; with whom alone it is our duty, and has hitherto been our established policy, to treat. The first objection to the treaty is thus on the score of good faith and honorable dealing. The next objection is, that the treaty is substantially a measure of annexation. It provides that we may throw troops into the country whenever and wherever we please, on the neminal plea of protecting transit routes, and the rights and interests of our citizens. The treaty in effect puts Mexico into our mouth. Under it we can either swallow her whole, or masticate and swallow ber in pieces, as we shall prefer. The treaty is thus a measure of vast national im-

portance, involving as it does a fundamental change in the international relations of the two countries. No question of territorial extension can be of graver consequence. The absorption of Mexico is a theme that has engressed the earnest attention of our wisest statesmen in the past. Few have as yet been found bold enough to be willing to face its consequences. One thing is certainly true; it is a subject of teo much importance to be hurriedly settled in secret session of the Senate. It should be discuse d in open day. The whole country should understand the question, in all its bearings, before the Government commits itself to the proposed radical charge in our relations with that huge, rotten mass of slark civilization. Whether the consequences in store for us under the proposed new adjustment of our international relations with that country shall be the appexation of its comparatively unpeopled provinces, falling to us in disintegrated masses, as fast as we may be able to spread Slavery over them, or whether they shall come in the shape of a ready abscrption of its area that is already covered by a priest-ridden, moegiel, ignorant, dwarfed, and semisavage population, is abke unimportant to us, in a national point of view. Bither arrangement would be alike mischievous, and pregnant with evil conse-If we are to take Mexico at all, either the part

that has population or the portion that has not, let us come at the subject distinctly and understandingly. Let us know exactly what we are about We ought not to pursue covert modes to attain the object. We do not want to do either, by the authority of a questionable treaty exacted from the necessities of one of the peripatetic, robbing factions that alternately rise and disappear annually in Mexico. A treaty, too, that can be made to mean either much or little, just to suit the convenience of the Executive branch of this Government. A treaty by which we can either take or let it alone, according to the demands of the Slavery spreading and Disunion element of our Federal politics. A treaty which is a first-rate specimen of an "entangling | " albance," and which is intended to plunge our relations with Mexico into a maze of diplomacy, where they can be manipulated just to serve the ends of this same political joint-stock company. Let us have every thing that concerns a matter of such vital importance, open and above-board. It is an exceedingly difficult subject to treat any way. Let us strip it of all ambiguities and uncertainties. We do not want to get into any Mexican quagmires, or Dismal Swamps. If we are after Sonora, let us say Sonora. If it be other provinces, let us name them. If it be all Mexico, let us say so. Let the people understand exactly what the Government aims at We protest against doing things by stealth or under false pretenses. As things now stand, the Free States must fight for their share of new territorial acquisitions. We demand that they shall know when acything of this sort is going on, in order that they may, as Mr. Calhoun used to claim for Slavery in California, "bave a chance to get in." If we are going to take Mexico, or any part of it, the people of the North want a chance to get in.

The commercial advantages held out by this treaty are undoubtedly of value to our industrial interests. This is the bait held out for Northern votes. If we could have them, independent of those graver and dominant features of the treaty to which we have alluded, everybody would be glad. The reduction of the duties upon American products is a most desirable thing. But a reduction of such imposts cannot by any means counterbalance the serious complications of the body of the treaty. They are but a drop in the bucket. Nobedy will object to a commercial treaty. We need one. We ought to have one. But this treaty, now before the S-nate, we contend is something more, far more. It is a political treaty of insidious nims and questionable purposes, beside being made with a faction that has no honest claim whatever to be considered the Government of Mexico.

How the members of the Senate stand in regard to it is not definitely known. The main body of the Republican Senators are against it, perhaps all. It is believed there are others belonging to the more conservative school of Southern statesmen who are opposed to it also. As the consideration of the measure must involve a very thorough examination of the question of the relation we should occupy toward Mexico in her present dissolving condition, it is not likely to be determined very suddenly. Sooner or later, we are going to advance our Southern boundary. When we do it, let us do it with our eyes open, and with the attention of the whole country drawn distinctly to the magnitude of the act. Let us have no stealthy movement of that line Southward under the furtive operations of

THE LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN

360 Passengers Reported on Board.

NAMES OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Names of Others Supposed to be on Board.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860. The clearance of the Hungarian has been found, from which it appears that she had THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PASSENGERS, mainly, of

course, steerage. No names have as yet been discovered.

[Note.-On the contrary, Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal of London of the 10th says the Hungarian had eventy passengere.]

It is thought, both at Portland and Montreal, that there must be some mistake about the steamship Hungarian baving three hundred and sixty passengers on board, as she was reverknown to carry half that number before, nor any of the other steamers belonging to the same line as berself. [The list purporting to be of passengers by the Han-

garisn, which appeared in the telegraph columns of the Philadelphia papers on Friday was erroneous. It is part of a list of names which came to this city, by telegraph, from Boston, where it was furnished to our agent as the genuine list, doubtless in good faith. It turned out, however, to be the list of passengers who went out in the Hungarian on her outward trip, It was suppressed here, and orders, we understand, were given to suppress its publication in Philadelphia, but the dispatch seems to have failed to reach that city.]

Messrs. Sabel & Searle, agents of the Grand Trunk Railroad line in this city, report that the following named steerage passengers were "booked" in Great Britain, and went on board the Hungarian:

7. Wm. Vogle.

8. Gro. McDermott.

9. Michael Lucry.

10. John Delanet.

11. F. Richardson.

12. Pat. McGiveein. HUGH MCCAPPREY. RICHARD MADDEN. WM KERRY.

The first three of the above were "booked" at Livrpool, and the latter at Cork. The Purser of the Vigo, which arrived at this port on

Friday last, thinks that on leaving Queenstown harbor the Hungarian had nearly forty cabin passengers, and

the Hungarian had nearly forty caoim passengers, and some sixty steerage passengers.

From The Montreal Herald, Feb. 23.

The wreck of the Hungarian has thrown a deep gloom over the entire city, for although there can be no absolute certainty on the subject, it is too much to be feared that among her ill-fated passengers there were several of our citzens, whose families and friends are overwhelmed with anxiety for their fate. Nothing had been seen of the ship's life-boats, of which we learn from Messrs. Edmorstone, Allen & Co. there were six very superior ones on board, and, excepting a few spars and a portion of the mail-bags, nothing few spars and a portion of the mail-bags, nothing ad been washed asbore from the wreck.

ad been washed ashore from the wreck.

Among the passengers, it is, we understand, but too rechable were the following: Mr. Biemah, of the firm f. A. Robertson & Co., and his young bride, a sister f. Mr. Andrew Robertson; Mr. Ballie, of the firm of James Baillie & Co.; Mr. Neil Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Empey: Mr. Roy, of the firm of Roy & Dufort. There were some ressons for fearing that Mr. Grant, the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Company, Grant, the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Company, would be among the passengers, but we are happy to learn that the probabilities are altogether in favor of his not having been able to leave in the Hungarian. Mr. Blackwell, too, the managing director of the Company, it was at first rumored had intended sailing in her, but we learn this was altogether a mistake, as Mr. Blackwell had engagements in London which would render his leaving at so early a date all but impossible. There are still rome grounds for hoping that all may not have been lost, and that the life-boats, which would live in almost any sea, may yet prove to have been the means of saving some of the unfortunates when the doomed vessel met her fate. When, however, we consider that she went ashore during the night and that no trace of any of the boats has yet been found, our hopes in this direction are, we confees, slender.

slender.

From The Toronto Leader, Feb. 23.

There were on board not less than three, and perhaps four members of the Canadian Legislature. Mr. Talbot and his new bride, and Messers. Merritt and McKellar, are known to have been on board; and its just possible that Mr. Dawson may also have been among the passengers, though we think this is improbable. Several other Canadians are known to have been on board. been on board.

From The Toronto Globe, Feb. 28

From The Toronto Globe, Feb. 23
Mr. Wilson, who has recupied the confidential post of buyer for Messrs. Moffat, Marray & Co. for some time, wrote that he would sail on the 8th, but it is to be hoped was detained till the next vessel sailed, as for control between the instances men. The names of be noped was detained till the next vesses sailed, as frequently happens to business men. The names of Mr. Chalesworth, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. Sampson, buyer for John Macdonald & Co., and Mr. Watson Taylor, were also mentioned yesterthy as crobably on beard, but on inquiry we were happy to find that the probability was quite the other way. It is reported, however, that many Montreal merchants were on pard, and that there was much anxiety in Hamilt yesterday on account of some of the residents of that place. The greatest interest was manifested on the subject. Numerous dispatches passed over the wires asking after friends and relatives. Groups at every corner were engaged in discussing the incidents of the

wreck.
Captain Jones, the master of the Hungerian, was a therough seaman, and one of the most vigilant, careful officers who ever trod a deck. It is in vain to speculate now on the causes which led to the loss of the ship.

The Toronto Colonist gives also the names of the Rev. Dr. O'Mears, the Pioneer among the Indian Missionaries, Mr. Francis Shanley, and Mr. Wilson, a buyer for the house of Messre. Moffait, Murray & Co., as presumed to be on board.

From The Boston Advertiser, Feb. 23.

"We understand that the friends of Capt. Harlow o' Rozbury, Mass., formerly master of ship Kingliaher, are fearful that he may have taken passage by the Hungarian, as he was expected to start for home about the time she sailed."

From The Bridgepost Standard.
"It is believed that Meeers. J. F. & W. D. Crocker of Norwich, were passetgers on board the Hungarian Letters received by the families of the two gentleme announce positively their intention of taking this steamer, then to said from Liverpool in a few days They had been on a visit to Europe to dispose of rights to use a patent cork cutting machine invented by Wm. D. Crocker, and had been so successful that they were returning at an earlier day than anticipated. Mr. Crocker has a considerable manufactory using these machines at Norwich, and his brother (Jared F.) is an active lawyer at the same place."

The Toronto Globe publishes a list of the Europa's issengers, and says:

In this list we are happy to recognize the name of Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Samson (of John Mac-donald & Co., proving that they; at all events were donald & Co., proving that they; at all events were not among the unfortunates. A passenger mamed Wilson is also mentioned as having sailed from Cork. Is it possible that this could have been Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co.'s? We fear not. He wrote that he had taken passage in the Hungarian, and it is not likely, though still possible, that he was detained so long as to be compelled to cross the channel from Holyhead and take the rail to Cork, in order to catch the Europa at that place. If he had done so, he would surely have telegraphed from Halifax as Mr. Chancesworth did. It is probable that there are other Canadians in the above list, although unknown to us, whose friends may be relieved from their anxiety by its publication.

its publication.

We are happy to learn that there is no possibility of Mr. Merritt, and Mrs. A. E. Rykert, who is to accommodified the state of the We are bappy to learn that there is no possibility of Mr. Merritt, and Mrs. A. E. Rykert, who is to accompany him on his return voyage, having been on board the ill-inted vessel. He wrote by the Arabia that he would write again by the next steamer, which was the Hungarian. We are sorry that the same report caunot be given of Mr. Talbot and his bride. The Postmaster-General has telegraphed to his friends in Lor don that Mr. T. intended to sail in the Hungarian. He was married but a few weeks ago, in England, to Miss Eccles, daughter of the late much respected Capt. Hugh Eccles of this city. We trust it may turn out that he delayed his voyage another week. Of Mr. McKeller's movements leas is known. He had not written for two previous mails, and though expecting to leave soon, had not specified any time.

The names of the Rev. Dr. O Meara, Mr. Francis Shanly, Mr. Blackwell of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Bulmer of Montreal, Mr. Lemesurier of Quebec, and others, are met tioned as possibly passengers on the Hungarian, but there is no reliable information on the subject. Both the ship and her captain were favorites, and it is feared that she would be preferred by some, at least, of these gentlemen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,-Miss Patti will appear in

Martha this evering and on Wednesday. Mad. Gazzaniga has concluded her engagement-goes to NewPOLITICAL.

-The Maryland Legislature is about to declare that here was no election in Baltimore last November, and the effect will be that a new election will have to be ordered for members of the Legislature and local officers. The Democratic candidate will, however, take the office of State Controller, on the strength of his majority in the other countles. This decision will have no effect on the title of Davis and Harris to their seats in Congress.

-The delegates to the Chicago Convention, chosen n Ohio, are as follows: From the XIIIth District (Huron), P. N. Schuyler of Huron County, with Thos. Hamilton of Erie as alternate, and the Hon. J. J. Garley of Morrow, with R. C. Smith of Richland as alternate. This is Mr. Sherman's District. In the Ist District (Hamilton), B. Eggleston and F. Hassmek; and in the Hd (also Hamilton), R. M. Corwine and Joseph H. Barrett, were chosen. In the VIIth District (Warren, Green, Clinton, Fayette, and Madison), Thos. Corwin and Abraham Hiveling were chosen. In the Cuyaboga District, Robt. F. Paine of Cuyaboga, and Reuben Hitchcock of Lake, are delegates, and A. G. Lawrence of Coyahogn, and J. T. Doolittle of Lake, were appointed alternates. In the Vth District, David Taylor of Defiance, and E. Graham of Wood County. were chosen. -The following table will show the results of the

Town Meetings in this State, as far as held, for the present and the two preceding years:

Repub. All Repub. Results and Repub. Results all Repub. Results and Resul 168 156 141 80

- The Charleston Mercury says that it sees only a cheap edition of Mr. Seward in Senator Douglas. -The Republican candidate for Governor of Penn-

sylvania is Andrew G. Curtin, not "Curtiss," He is man of ability, and his efficiency in debate was one of the strongest claims in his favor for the nomination. The election occurs three weeks before the great Presidential contest, and as the result in Pennsylvania is always indicative of the result in the nation, Mr. Cartin's canvars will be watched with much interest. Wa believe the only office he has yet held, besides, perhaps, being a member of the Legislature, was that of Secretary of State under Gov. Pollock, three years ago.

-The Democratic State Convention of Arkansas will be held at Little Rock on the 2d day of April. The first County Convention was held at Magnolia on the 28th ult., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, and among the resolutions we find the following:

Exclined. That we discoun and repudiate the Territorial and Slavery doctrine of Senator Douglas, as expounded in his late speeches and circulars.

-The Democratic Convention of New-Castle Couny, Del., has appointed the Hon. James A. Bayard and the Hon. Wm. G. Whitely delegates, and John P. Cochran, esq., and Maj. Benj. T. Biggs, substitutes to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted highly complimentary to President Buchanan's Administration, denouncing the John Brown raid and the Republican party, indersing the Dred Scott decision, eulogizing Col Whitely (the Congressman from Delaware), for opposing the election of a Republican Speaker, and declaring a preference for Senator Bayard for the Presidency.

-The Chicago Times, Mr. Douglas's organ, pablishes a very significant article upon the platform which is to be laid down at Charleston for the Democratic Convention. It charges Mr. Bright with the intention of constructing this platform so as to kill off Mr. Douglas, and declares that no man nominated upon Mr. Bright's platform can win the Presidency, and furthermore declares that no man can be elected President who does not adhere to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The whole tone and bearing of the article points to the conclusion that Mr Douglas's friends mean to "bolt" from the nomination if they are not permitted to have their way in the Convention.

The will of the late millionnire, Stephen Whitney, bearing date Nov. 17, 1851, has been offered for probate. It is impossible to tell from its contents how wealthy the deceased was, but it is estimated that he was worth about ten millions of dollars. His bequesta are wholly confined to his family. His wife received ture, plate, horses, carriages, and the interest upon \$100,000 during life; to his daughter, Emeline Dore, he gives only the interest on \$50,000 for life, which is, to a codicil added in 1859, increased to \$125,000; to his sister, Susannah Whitney, he gives the interest upon \$6,000; his daughter Mrs. J. Phillips Phonix, receives the use of one-fourth of his estate; like portions are given to his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam, and his on, William Whitney, the rents and interest for their use during life, and after each of their deaths, the prinsipal to be divided amor g all his grand-children or their sene, per capita. The widow of his son Henry is to have an anouity of \$1,000 per annum during life, and the remaining fourth part of his estate, which would have gone to his son Henry, is distributed among all is grandchildren, as follows: Mary Caroline Warren, Phillips Phonix, Harriette Whitney Bronson, Stephen Whitney Phoenix, and Lloyd Phoenix, children of his laughter Mary: Ferdinand Whitney Saydam, child of is daughter Caroline; Harriette Whitney, Cornelis Lawrence Whitney, Stephen Whitney, Maria Whitney, and Caroline Snydam Whitney, children of his een Henry Whitney; and Everetta Constable Whitney, William Whitney, Stephen Suydam Whitney, and Mary Whitney, children of his son William Whitney.

In the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a society has ately been organized, having for its object the collecion of money to be applied in purchasing and freeing slaves held in this country. The sum of \$409 was received short time since by a Swiss clergyman, acting for the society at Higland, Madison County, Illinois, and appropriated in purchasing a colored Methodist minister f St. Louis. The liberated minister will depart for Liberia, where it is his intention to labor in establish ing schools for the enlightenment of his race.

FALSE ALARM BY A FIREMAN.-Last night about Il o'clock a member of Hook and Ladder No. 1, wear ing badge "3," ran into the City Hall Telegraph Office and informed George Bevins, the bell-ringer, that there was a large fire in Cohen's card factory, Nos. 184 and 186 William street. Relying upon his representation an alarm was rung for the Seventh District, but it subsequently appeared that there was not a particle of fire in the building.

CORTINA IN MATAMOROS .- The following news from Brownsville, of date the 6th inst., gives a new

feature to the character of the Cortina insurrection: "A gentleman, who arrived at Goliad yesterday from Brownsville, reports that when he left, Cortina was in Matamores, and on the day before drilled his n.on—two hundred cavalry and three hundred infantry—on the public plaza of that city. He also stated that he (Cortina) was chief in command of the Mexican forces at that place, who were favorable to the Church

party. The above is corroborated by three of Major Ford's men, who passed through here on their way to

A case is on in the Detroit Police Court, involving the right of a fellow to take back the presents he has made to a girl, when she says she wont have him, and is getting ready to marry somebody else. A young an who had disposed of about \$75 worth of jewelry n this way, during a three years' courtehip, is on trial

for larceny, in invading the lady's bedroom and reixing the property, when he had discovered it was to adora another man's wife.